

# MR. BAKER'S NEW IMPRESSIONS GIVE A BASIS FOR EL PASO TO WORK ON

THE fact that secretary of war Baker was so surprised at finding El Paso a modern city and was impressed so favorably with conditions as he found them, augurs well for this city's military status, at least so long as Mr. Baker is at the head of the war department. Had his visit been made before the United States went to war with Germany, the appointment of camps and cantonments very likely would have been made to include El Paso. It will be recalled that one announcement was made that El Paso had been selected as the site for a camp. The decision was revoked and a change made almost immediately afterward. Whatever were the various causes contributing to the rejection of El Paso—there are various versions—it is certain that the Christmas standards of 1916 had something to do with it and there was another storm on the day the committee of officers selecting sites visited El Paso in 1917.

But there are conditions here which obscure the storm features, as secretary Baker has just discovered. The delightful quality of the climate, except for the occasional blower; the facilities offered by a big, well built, progressive city; the abundance of water and the presence of camps and target ranges all are worth considering. There is nothing new about them. They are just as they have been for years, only the head of the war department has just found out.

Mr. Baker evidently thought El Paso a little desert village where the Gila monsters parade the streets and the dogs bark at strangers and the vision is continually obscured by whirling sand. He explained his previous impressions very much to that effect and he remarked again and again how surprised he was at the size of the city, the size and substantiality of the buildings, the miles of paved streets and the beautiful homes.

What is more, when the secretary of war was reviewing the troops at Fort Bliss, he remarked:

"This certainly is a perfect location for an army camp. So it is and there is plenty more ground just as good. The secretary might have noted the fine, level ground, cleared of rocks and in perfect condition, where the Ohio troops were camped and the slightly less desirable but still good camping ground of the Eighth engineers' camp and there are other areas not taking all Camp Stewart into consideration at all. And there are target ranges for small arms and machine gun fire and ranges for artillery fire that are as good as instructors could desire. Nine days out of ten the visibility could not be excelled, probably not equalled, anywhere else in the United States. The tenth day it might be subnormal, or it might not."

The secretary says he has had El Paso on his mind and on his conscience for a long time. Certain it is that he must have seen daily for a long period masses of official reports about El Paso. During the entire time of the border emergency, while he was in the secretary's chair, he could scarcely have had El Paso out of his mind.

It may be surprising that one in his position, having his attention so often directed to this city and in so many ways, could have retained his conception of conditions here, for Mr. Baker is neither careless nor dull of intellect. The only conclusion is that some of the official reports which reached him were of a very unfavorable character and that in the very great press of business, with a multitude of distractions of every kind, he was obliged to do as other departmental heads in the government do—only on the reports of subordinates, do in the quickest way possible, the thing that seems obvious and then jump to the next task.

It is no use to regret that Mr. Baker was unable to see El Paso as earlier visit, though one comprehends that not only his own impressions but the effect thereof on El Paso's wellbeing might have been very different had he done so.

Let it suffice that Mr. Baker was frankly surprised and delighted with what he saw of El Paso and Fort Bliss. This affords a groundswell on which to build the city's military future. It will be less easy in the future for calculators to wield the hammer; more easy for El Paso to approach the secretary's office with well worked out proposals. That Mr. Baker is receptive is evidenced by the fact that he has already outlined for the border district an aerial patrol system which promises to be of some importance. Plans already made by the war department for improvements and improvements at Fort Bliss may well be followed by further and more ambitious plans. When compulsory military service for all American youths is instituted, as it is almost sure to be, El Paso ought to be chosen as the training center for all this part of the southwest; this in addition to the brigade or more of troops regularly garrisoned here.

It has been unfortunate for El Paso, unfortunately for all of Texas that visits by important government executives have been so few and far between. Of course that accounts for the high idea most of them seem to have of the city and the state. Mr. McKee and Mr. Baker are the only ones of the present cabinet who have visited this city since taking office and their visits were long delayed. Perhaps it would be unwise to connect this up with the

fact that Texas is practically a solid Democratic state, but somehow Washington leaders do seem to find more opportunities to visit, deliver speeches and get acquainted in states where neither party has undisputed control.

## Look Before Leaping

AS interest in oil grows and as more and more people put their money into promotion enterprises, it is due the public to know from time to time the warnings previously given against reckless investment. There is too much of that and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people who cannot afford to lose are gambling.

No warning against specific enterprises can be given. One that looks like a "wildcat" scheme may prove a big success. One that looks queer may be entirely straight. One that looks quite solid and as certain of success as any enterprise can be in which there is the least element of uncertainty, may fail utterly.

All that the prospective stock purchaser can do is to use all the common sense he has and look at every angle of the proposition. He ought to read everything available on the district in which he is thinking of investing. If contemplating putting much money into oil prospecting, he ought to visit the district and get his information first hand. Then he can know where the good locations are and where the bad or doubtful ground.

An official map, one showing the dry holes as well as producers, is invaluable. The ordinary selling map shows many dry holes but does not indicate the dry holes. The presence of one or even more than one dry hole near ground on which it is proposed to drill is not proof that oil will not be found in that ground. Sometimes oil is found very close to dry holes and some dry holes are such because they have been badly drilled. But every investor ought at least to know where the dry holes are.

One of the important things is to know something about the heads of the company, whether they are honest and competent business men. In that regard a company locally organized has an advantage in selling stock in that locality. People know the men at the head of the concern and they go in or stay out on the basis of that knowledge. It is more difficult, but not impossible at all, to learn the caliber of the men at the head of outtown enterprises and so to form an opinion whether they will make the best use of the money invested with them. All one can expect is an honest use of his money, win or lose.

The amount of capitalization is important in relation to the production of oil to be expected in that particular district. There are companies so heavily capitalized that, even if the well comes in and produces as much as the average of the district, the stockholder will get small return on his investment.

All these matters and many more should be taken into account, for while fortunes are being made in oil and more will continue to be made, a great many investors, large and small, are going to lose. When they lose, they will blame somebody and in many cases the somebody that should be blamed is themselves.

Prospects that the Jugo-Slavs may be awarded that port makes the Italians absolutely fume with rage and emboldens the peace conference in another battle.

Next Saturday is designated as Button day, but every day is button day to the mother of energetic youngsters.

Secretary of war Baker dodged a terrific storm of sleet and snow by staying in Texas and that is something more for him to think about.

Since 100 tons of questionnaires at Austin are to be sold as waste paper, there might be some demand for them for souvenirs; something to frame and hang on the wall and look at with a thankful realization that the thing doesn't have to be filled out again.

There is this to be said for Gov. Larrabee, of New Mexico: his head doesn't get very far into the clouds. So far he hasn't failed to remember the best interests of the poorest of his fellow citizens, struggling for a livelihood.

An Athens message says Turkish bands murder Greeks. A lot of bands, not Turkish, very nearly have that effect on people.

The stories that some of the oil gushing out of Texas wells is pure enough to use in automobiles leads to the hope that one of these days a gasoline well will be brought in.

## Little Interviews

# Baker Responds To Honors Intended For Clemenceau Stockholders Form Organization To Check Oil Product

WAS traveling in France, in March of last year, on a railroad train, said Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, "We were going through the northern part of France, with lights out to keep from being bombed by German airplanes. When the train stopped at a little city on the line, I heard a noise which indicated that there was a crowd gathered. I asked the French officer with me if he would go outside and find out what the commotion was. He came back, brought his heels together and said: 'Mr. Secretary, the answer is very simple. The people here are glad to hear that the minister of war is going through and they want you to come out and greet them from the back platform.' I was very chagrined about that. I thought it a fine thing that the French people should want to see the American secretary of war. I went out and made my most graceful bow, and the people shouted 'Vive Monsieur Clemenceau!' He is the only minister of war they had ever heard of."

"In the rush and anxiety to increase holdings and to build up bigger and bigger concerns it is said that in the south central Texas oil fields it has been charged that the companies, after getting production, would invest their income in more leases instead of paying dividends," said A. New, of Deming, N. M. "I have just come from an extensive visit through those oil fields in Wichita Falls, Tex. I heard stockholders in numerous concerns just lately formed what they termed as oil stockholders' investors' association for the purpose of investigating producing concerns not paying dividends. I was told that this association had not more than gotten its organization perfected than a declaration of dividends some as high as 100 per cent."

"I've stuck shipment in the south-west will hardly commence this month," said Dr. T. A. Bray, of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture. "The stockmen will have to wait for new grass. They have a great lot of cars so as to make sure of getting them when wanted. When shipping starts it promises to be of very considerable proportions. There have been a good many cattle shipped from the section about Coz, Ariz., to California; also, I have heard that some parts of Arizona to that state, and a heavy southern part of that state, has or should have plenty of green grass by this time. No part of this country has grass as early as California, so it is ready for receiving shipments early."

"An army man has to accustom himself to his environment," said Col. R. H. Compkins. "A man will never know when or how he may be ordered from one place to another, so in the life of an army man must, if he is to make the best of things, get used to conditions as he finds them. I have been most unusually fortunate lately for I have become very fond indeed of El Paso. Fine city—fine people. I like every bit of it. But it is not good for an army man to become too much attached to a city or its people, for we never know what the day may bring forth. Do not construe my words to mean that I anticipate a change. I am speaking in the broadest manner. It is the way of life in the army, change. It is interesting exciting at times, fits a certain type, just like any other walk of life."

These four mouthed men on the streets are diverging," said Mrs. S. J. Jamison. "You can't come to town without hearing some man cursing some one or something. Some things they say were never meant for civilized people to say or hear. Still, it appears to be all right for men to talk that way. It seems to me that

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# When A Feller Needs A Friend

By Briggs



# Mormons Order Halt of The United States Army On March Soldiers Forced To Go Into Camp For The Winter Months

By CHAS. R. MOREHEAD.

(Continued from Week-End Herald.)  
Brigade and notified them that the Mormons were preparing to take the cattle the next day. The cattle were brought down that night, double oxen were made, and our camp put in the best possible condition for defense.

To Fight the Mormons.  
The teamsters got their guns in order and all the ammunition they had in hand. Lieutenant Deshler inspected the guns, and then mounted a wagon wheel and called the soldiers and teamsters around him and told them he was bound to defend the camp until every man among them was killed, which was necessary to save the army from starvation, and to make up their minds that they would not fight unless they were sure of victory. They did not want to fight the Mormons, but they did not want to be killed. The message reached him at Green River, and he made a forced march that night to our camp, reaching us just before sunrise.

There was a settlement of Mormons near Fort Bridger called Camp Supply, and we on several occasions bought vegetables from them, and on the day before we received word that we would be attacked we sent Jesse Jones up after vegetables. He was made a prisoner, and we never saw him afterward. Capt. Green was also taken prisoner at Fort Bridger and sent over to Camp Supply to work and later on was taken to Great Salt Lake City, but says he never learned of Jones with about Bridger or Supply or in the city.

Arrival of Tenth Infantry.  
It was on the 18th of September that the 10th Infantry arrived at Ham's Fork. The 10th Infantry arrived on the 18th, and the 10th Infantry and Ham's battery on the 18th of October. The 10th Infantry was made up of three supply trains by the Mormons—one from Green River and one at the Big Sandy. Simpson, warden-master of the Big Sandy train, showed light, but seeing there was no use of resistance he was compromised by getting one wagon and team and enough

in driving pleasure cars and violating the law. Now that all offenders will have to answer charges in court in person, for going to officials and paying the fine is at an end, I believe that drivers will be more careful.

"There are too many 25-cent hotels in this city," said Owen Thomas. "There is one on every block, and on some two. Every one of these ramshackle buildings should be torn down, for they are as old as the town itself, and new ones should be erected in their places. It would be a marked improvement to the city, and make more new office buildings, which would give the city more room for professional men."

## The Income Tax Report



# More Truth Than Poetry

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE.



## The Topic Of The Hour.

A JUSTICE of the high state court walked up the avenue and passed his friends along the way without a "how-d'ye do." His head was bowed in weighty thoughts, his lips moved to and fro, and people wondered what distressed the learned jurist so. And one who passed him as he walked with bent and nodding head gave ear to his low muttered words, and this is what he said:

"A CASE of Scotch, two kegs of gin, two dozen extra dry, A barrel—no, I think it's two—of old Kentucky rye, Eleven gallons of vermouth, three gross assorted wine, Port, Sherry, Medoc, Burgundy, and one good brand of Rhine, All salted in the cellar, in the bin and on the rack; Well, I don't believe the future's going to look so very black!"

I HEARD two solemn senators conversing in a car, And, knowing well how crude our learned statesmen are, I edged along beside them, in a halting, furtive way, That I might get an earful of the things that they might say. And as the car went bowling by the corner of the park I heard the elder of the two in measured tones remark:

"I'VE been to see the Dutchman, and he's promised he would hold The fancy goods he's stored away and which have not been sold. I've built a bin beneath the house, and, say, by next July, My meek and lowly habitat won't be so very dry. So long, old top! I'm getting off the next house up the block. You'd better take a tip from me and go and buy your stock."



## EASY GUESSING.

WHEN your neighbor observes with a sinister frown That it costs him a lot for his office downtown, That all the investments he made have gone wrong, And he's helping his father and mother along, And counting his losses and other expense, His income is down to below thirty cents, It is usually safe to come out and predict That your old Uncle Sam is about to get nicked!

# A Line O' Cheer Each Day O' The Year

By JOHN KENDRICK BAYNE.

CONCEALED TREASURE.  
WHY brood on other's manners had? Perhaps they were the best they had. And possibly they never yet. Just take them as they come, and find Relief by hearing well in mind That rough and ready sayings hold Deep truths within of current gold.

A CALL.  
TWENTY-FOUR hours are mine to-day For work, and rest, and thought, and play. And by means of them I see A gift of Opportunity. To earn on, if I've the bent, God's work of earthly betterment.

The time is full, the way is clear. The tools to do the work are here. And few of us have need to ask The why or wherefore of the task. So cheer the needs that round us lurk— Be cheerful, rise and get to work. (Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Short Snatches From Everywhere  
So far it seems to be "victory without peace"—Pittsburgh Dispatch. When national prohibition goes into effect, millions will be dry.—Arkansas Gazette.

# Abe Martin

SEARCHLIGHT.  
A gruesome but valuable art is that of making wax models in full colors of a person's face and features. These models are used in medical education. Such models of diseases and disfigurements of the face are now being made for the Army Medical Museum in Washington. It already has a collection of this nature which makes the blood of the layman run chill, and leaves him with a depressing sense of the numerous ills that flesh is heir to.

"DADDY," said Little Chris, "I saw the fire chief today. He stopped and talked to me. Why don't you be a fire chief? He can go to all the fires whenever he wants to."

"If they'd just serve buckwheat cakes an' sausage at a banquet we'd try an' stand 'th' speeches. You remember when showmen had 't' advertise a 'strictly moral entertainment' in order 't' git 'th' business?"

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EL PASO HERALD  
DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Slater, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 20 years. Successors: J. H. Slater, 1900-1901; J. H. Slater, 1901-1902; J. H. Slater, 1902-1903; J. H. Slater, 1903-1904; J. H. Slater, 1904-1905; J. H. Slater, 1905-1906; J. H. Slater, 1906-1907; J. H. Slater, 1907-1908; J. H. Slater, 1908-1909; J. H. Slater, 1909-1910; J. H. Slater, 1910-1911; J. H. Slater, 1911-1912; J. H. Slater, 1912-1913; J. H. Slater, 1913-1914; J. H. Slater, 1914-1915; J. H. Slater, 1915-1916; J. H. Slater, 1916-1917; J. H. Slater, 1917-1918; J. H. Slater, 1918-1919; J. H. Slater, 1919-1920; J. H. Slater, 1920-1921; J. H. Slater, 1921-1922; J. H. Slater, 1922-1923; J. H. Slater, 1923-1924; J. H. Slater, 1924-1925; J. H. Slater, 1925-1926; J. H. Slater, 1926-1927; J. H. Slater, 1927-1928; J. H. Slater, 1928-1929; J. H. Slater, 1929-1930; J. H. Slater, 1930-1931; J. H. Slater, 1931-1932; J. H. Slater, 1932-1933; J. H. Slater, 1933-1934; J. H. Slater, 1934-1935; J. H. Slater, 1935-1936; J. H. 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Slater, 2096-2097; J. H. Slater, 2097-2098; J. H. Slater, 2098-2099; J. H. Slater, 2099-2100; J. H. Slater, 2100-2101; J. H. Slater, 2101-2102; J. H. Slater, 2102-2103; J. H. Slater, 2103-2104; J. H. Slater, 2104-2105; J. H. Slater, 2105-2106; J. H. Slater, 2106-2107; J. H. Slater, 2107-2108; J. H. Slater, 2108-2109; J. H. Slater, 2109-2110; J. H. Slater, 2110-2111; J. H. Slater, 2111-2112; J. H. Slater, 2112-2113; J. H. Slater, 2113-2114; J. H. Slater, 2114-2115; J. H. Slater, 2115-2116; J. H. Slater, 2116-2117; J. H. Slater, 2117-2118; J. H. Slater, 2118-2119; J. H. Slater, 2119-2120; J. H. Slater, 2120-2121; J. H. Slater, 2121-2122; J. H. Slater, 2122-2123; J. H. Slater, 2123-2124; J. H. Slater, 2124-2125; J. H. Slater, 2125-2126; J. H. Slater, 2126-2127; J. H. Slater, 2127-2128; J. H. Slater, 2128-2129; J. H. Slater, 2129-2130; J. H. Slater, 2130-2131; J. H. Slater, 2131-2132; J. H. Slater, 2132-2133; J. H. Slater, 2133-2134; J. H. Slater, 2134-2135; J. H. Slater, 2135-2136; J. H. 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